



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1867

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom

PROCRUSTINATION
is bad at any time, but where your eyes are concerned, delay may be injurious.
N. LAZARUS,
Optician,
12, Queen's Road, C.

No. 20,004 號四零萬二第 日十初月六年戌壬 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2ND, 1922. 三拜禮 號二月八年一十國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

INTIMATION
A NEW SPECIALITY!
BASS' LIGHT
SPARKLING ALE
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Specially brewed for hot climate. Lighter than the well-known Red Triangle.

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PEAK TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.
8.00 " 9.30 " " 10 " "
9.30 " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " 12.30 p.m. " 15 " "
12.30 p.m. to 2.30 " " 10 " "
2.30 " 4.00 " " 15 " "
4.00 " 8.10 " " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
9.50 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes.
11.45 p.m.
SATURDAY.
Extra Car—12 midnight.

SUNDAY.
7.30 a.m. to 7.45 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. every 15 minutes.
9.30 " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " 12.00 noon " 15 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. to 4.00 " " 15 " "
4.00 " 8.10 " " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS.
As on Week Days.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Cash Notes or Cheques, or Compro Order represent.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1922, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Station	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	Through Express	No. 6	No. 7	Express Stop	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24	No. 25	No. 26	No. 27	No. 28	No. 29	No. 30	No. 31	No. 32	No. 33	No. 34	No. 35	No. 36	No. 37	No. 38	No. 39	No. 40	No. 41	No. 42	No. 43	No. 44	No. 45	No. 46	No. 47	No. 48	No. 49	No. 50	No. 51	No. 52	No. 53	No. 54	No. 55	No. 56	No. 57	No. 58	No. 59	No. 60	No. 61	No. 62	No. 63	No. 64	No. 65	No. 66	No. 67	No. 68	No. 69	No. 70	No. 71	No. 72	No. 73	No. 74	No. 75	No. 76	No. 77	No. 78	No. 79	No. 80	No. 81	No. 82	No. 83	No. 84	No. 85	No. 86	No. 87	No. 88	No. 89	No. 90	No. 91	No. 92	No. 93	No. 94	No. 95	No. 96	No. 97	No. 98	No. 99	No. 100	No. 101	No. 102	No. 103	No. 104	No. 105	No. 106	No. 107	No. 108	No. 109	No. 110	No. 111	No. 112	No. 113	No. 114	No. 115	No. 116	No. 117	No. 118	No. 119	No. 120	No. 121	No. 122	No. 123	No. 124	No. 125	No. 126	No. 127	No. 128	No. 129	No. 130	No. 131	No. 132	No. 133	No. 134	No. 135	No. 136	No. 137	No. 138	No. 139	No. 140	No. 141	No. 142	No. 143	No. 144	No. 145	No. 146	No. 147	No. 148	No. 149	No. 150	No. 151	No. 152	No. 153	No. 154	No. 155	No. 156	No. 157	No. 158	No. 159	No. 160	No. 161	No. 162	No. 163	No. 164	No. 165	No. 166	No. 167	No. 168	No. 169	No. 170	No. 171	No. 172	No. 173	No. 174	No. 175	No. 176	No. 177	No. 178	No. 179	No. 180	No. 181	No. 182	No. 183	No. 184	No. 185	No. 186	No. 187	No. 188	No. 189	No. 190	No. 191	No. 192	No. 193	No. 194	No. 195	No. 196	No. 197	No. 198	No. 199	No. 200	No. 201	No. 202	No. 203	No. 204	No. 205	No. 206	No. 207	No. 208	No. 209	No. 210	No. 211	No. 212	No. 213	No. 214	No. 215	No. 216	No. 217	No. 218	No. 219	No. 220	No. 221	No. 222	No. 223	No. 224	No. 225	No. 226	No. 227	No. 228	No. 229	No. 230	No. 231	No. 232	No. 233	No. 234	No. 235	No. 236	No. 237	No. 238	No. 239	No. 240	No. 241	No. 242	No. 243	No. 244	No. 245	No. 246	No. 247	No. 248	No. 249	No. 250	No. 251	No. 252	No. 253	No. 254	No. 255	No. 256	No. 257	No. 258	No. 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384	No. 385	No. 386	No. 387	No. 388	No. 389	No. 390	No. 391	No. 392	No. 393	No. 394	No. 395	No. 396	No. 397	No. 398	No. 399	No. 400	No. 401	No. 402	No. 403	No. 404	No. 405	No. 406	No. 407	No. 408	No. 409	No. 410	No. 411	No. 412	No. 413	No. 414	No. 415	No. 416	No. 417	No. 418	No. 419	No. 420	No. 421	No. 422	No. 423	No. 424	No. 425	No. 426	No. 427	No. 428	No. 429	No. 430	No. 431	No. 432	No. 433	No. 434	No. 435	No. 436	No. 437	No. 438	No. 439	No. 440	No. 441	No. 442	No. 443	No. 444	No. 445	No. 446	No. 447	No. 448	No. 449	No. 450	No. 451	No. 452	No. 453	No. 454	No. 455	No. 456	No. 457	No. 458	No. 459	No. 460	No. 461	No. 462	No. 463	No. 464	No. 465	No. 466	No. 467	No. 468	No. 469	No. 470	No. 471	No. 472	No. 473	No. 474	No. 475	No. 476	No. 477	No. 478	No. 479	No. 480	No. 481	No. 482	No. 483	No. 484	No. 485	No. 486	No. 487	No. 488	No. 489	No. 490	No. 491	No. 492	No. 493	No. 494	No. 495	No. 496	No. 497	No. 498	No. 499	No. 500	No. 501	No. 502	No. 503	No. 504	No. 505	No. 506	No. 507	No. 508	No. 509	No. 510	No. 511	No. 512	No. 513	No. 514	No. 515	No. 516	No. 517	No. 518	No. 519	No. 520	No. 521	No. 522	No. 523	No. 524	No. 525	No. 526	No. 527	No. 528	No. 529	No. 530	No. 531	No. 532	No. 533	No. 534	No. 535	No. 536	No. 537	No. 538	No. 539	No. 540	No. 541	No. 542	No. 543	No. 544	No. 545	No. 546	No. 547	No. 548	No. 549	No. 550	No. 551	No. 552	No. 553	No. 554	No. 555	No. 556	No. 557	No. 558	No. 559	No. 560	No. 561	No. 562	No. 563	No. 564	No. 565	No. 566	No. 567	No. 568	No. 569	No. 570	No. 571	No. 572	No. 573	No. 574	No. 575	No. 576	No. 577	No. 578	No. 579	No. 580	No. 581	No. 582	No. 583	No. 584	No. 585	No. 586	No. 587	No. 588	No. 589	No. 590	No. 591	No. 592	No. 593	No. 594	No. 595	No. 596	No. 597	No. 598	No. 599	No. 600	No. 601	No. 602	No. 603	No. 604	No. 605	No. 606	No. 607	No. 608	No. 609	No. 610	No. 611	No. 612	No. 613	No. 614	No. 615	No. 616	No. 617	No. 618	No. 619	No. 620	No. 621	No. 622	No. 623	No. 624	No. 625	No. 626	No. 627	No. 628	No. 629	No. 630	No. 631	No. 632	No. 633	No. 634	No. 635	No. 636	No. 637	No. 638	No. 639	No. 640	No. 641	No. 642	No. 643	No. 644	No. 645	No. 646	No. 647	No. 648	No. 649	No. 650	No. 651	No. 652	No. 653	No. 654	No. 655	No. 656	No. 657	No. 658	No. 659	No. 660	No. 661	No. 662	No. 663	No. 664	No. 665	No. 666	No. 667	No. 668	No. 669	No. 670	No. 671	No. 672	No. 673	No. 674	No. 675	No. 676	No. 677	No. 678	No. 679	No. 680	No. 681	No. 682	No. 683	No. 684	No. 685	No. 686	No. 687	No. 688	No. 689	No. 690	No. 691	No. 692	No. 693	No. 694	No. 695	No. 696	No. 697	No. 698	No. 699	No. 700	No. 701	No. 702	No. 703	No. 704	No. 705	No. 706	No. 707	No. 708	No. 709	No. 710	No. 711	No. 712	No. 713	No. 714	No. 715	No. 716	No. 717	No. 718	No. 719	No. 720	No. 721	No. 722	No. 723	No. 724	No. 725	No. 726	No. 727	No. 728	No. 729	No. 730	No. 731	No. 732	No. 733	No. 734	No. 735	No. 736	No. 737	No. 738	No. 739	No. 740	No. 741	No. 742	No. 743	No. 744	No. 745	No. 746	No. 747	No. 748	No. 749	No. 750	No. 751	No. 752	No. 753	No. 754	No. 755	No. 756	No. 757	No. 758	No. 759	No. 760	No. 761	No. 762	No. 763	No. 764	No. 765	No. 766	No. 767	No. 768	No. 769	No. 770	No. 771	No. 772	No. 773	No. 774	No. 775	No. 776	No. 777	No. 778	No. 779	No. 780	No. 781	No. 782	No. 783	No. 784	No. 785	No. 786	No. 787	No. 788	No. 789	No. 790	No. 791	No. 792	No. 793	No. 794	No. 795	No. 796	No. 797	No. 798	No. 799	No. 800	No. 801	No. 802	No. 803	No. 804	No. 805	No. 806	No. 807	No. 808	No. 809	No. 810	No. 811	No. 812	No. 813	No. 814	No. 815	No. 816	No. 817	No. 818	No. 819	No. 820	No. 821	No. 822	No. 823	No. 824	No. 825	No. 826	No. 827	No. 828	No. 829	No. 830	No. 831	No. 832	No. 833	No. 834	No. 835	No. 836	No. 837	No. 838	No. 839	No. 840	No. 841	No. 842	No. 843	No. 844	No. 845	No. 846	No. 847	No. 848	No. 849	No. 850	No. 851	No. 852	No. 853	No. 854	No. 855	No. 856	No. 857	No. 858	No. 859	No. 860	No. 861	No. 862	No. 863	No. 864	No. 865	No. 866	No. 867	No. 868	No. 869	No. 870	No. 871	No. 872	No. 873	No. 874	No. 875	No. 876	No. 877	No. 878	No. 879	No. 880	No. 881	No. 882	No. 883	No. 884	No. 885	No. 886	No. 887	No. 888	No. 889	No. 890
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PASSENGER AND CARGO VESSELS OF ALL TYPES UP TO 6,000 TONS.
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Great Summer Sale

WILL COMMENCE ON
MONDAY, JULY 31st

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Entire Stock Included.

Stock must be sold to make room for New Stock coming forward for the Cold Season trade.

THOUSANDS OF BARGAINS.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG.

SWIMMING MADE EASY. QUICKEST, EASIEST AND BEST METHOD OF LEARNING.

[BY A. E. DOME]

Take a trip, if you will, to the bathing beaches around Hongkong and the well-known places in the nearby islands; the places patronized by the majority are, Repulse Bay, Big Wave Bay, Clear Water Bay, C.R.C., North Point, Kennedy Town, Stonecutters, Castle Peak and Cheung Chow. If one were to take a census of the swimmers who frequent all of these places he would probably find about ten thousand. Just think, ten thousand out of a possible 300,000 or more! The question is, why are there not more swimmers? The answer is "the spirit is willing but the flesh is weak," gladly would they splash in the water or get out where they can feel the swell, or have loads of fun with a water polo ball, but alas! they cannot swim. They are afraid of the water!

In view of the crying need of an easy way to learn to swim, one which abolishes all fear of the water, one which applies to all men, women and children alike, the writer presents the following method by which more than a thousand in Hongkong have been taught in the past two months and many hundreds more in past years.

Working upon the principle that all non-swimmers are afraid of the water, we first should set about to abolish this fear and to establish confidence in yourself and in the ability of the water to do its part. One can learn the essentials of swimming with only a washbasin and room enough to fling the arms and legs about. You cannot get rid of the fear of the water unless you get in it, feel it, be covered with it, and at times even drink it. A child when it first sees a dog, is very afraid of it and usually cries though fearful. But let him pat the dog, or hold it, and immediately all fear of the animal is gone. The same analogy holds true for water: when once you have learned that you can keep your eyes open under water without harming them, and that by taking a big breath, putting the face in the water and then stretching out, that you will float—well, the rest of it is easy.

LESSON I.

So the very first thing you should do is to get out in the water to a little above the hips, place the hands on the knees and then after taking a big breath through the mouth, slowly put the face into the water. Now take it out against the stroke. The head must not be brought up and without raising the head let the water run off the face. Do not touch it with the hands! Repeat several times and then raise a bit to relieve your tense muscles. There is no doubt that they will be tense. One of the most important things in swimming is relaxation; so begin right now and relax; take it easy! Always face the shore in learning to swim.

With your hands on your knees as before, take a big breath, lower the head into the water and open the eyes. Look around for a few seconds and see if you can see any white shells or your toes. Raise the head and let the water run off the face with the eyes open. Repeat several times, until you know that you have no fear of opening the eyes or having the face in the water. Now with the face in the water and the eyes open, take the hands off the knees and try to pick up a white shell or touch your toes. Immediately, if you are thinking, there comes to you the sense of the buoyancy of the water. This should be followed up by a few simple tests so as to eliminate all fear of the inability of the water to support you if you only let it. The first test is the "turtle float." After putting the face in the water and opening the eyes, slowly draw the legs up underneath you; to your amazement you find that you do float! This should be done without a jump, because jumping will make your body sink below the surface and before it has time to come back to the surface, you begin to think you are lost and let loose of your legs. Test number two and last is simply stretching out straight with your arms out in front, shoulder width apart and the legs straight and feet together. It is understood that the face must be in the water all the time and a big breath taken beforehand.

After gaining confidence in the buoyancy of the water, the main object of the first lesson comes to hand, that is, the "dead man's float." A drowned man floats face upwards. They say it is because he is ashamed of himself. The "dead man's float" is lying stretched out on the water, with the head in the water and between the outstretched arms, feet together and leg and body all in a straight line. Practice the "float" by crouching down until the water is up to your shoulders, then take a big breath, put the face into the water and push off from the bottom. You will find that you can coast fifteen feet with very little effort. Be sure to push in the line with the water and not up in the air because you will come down flat and not coast at all. Practice, practice, practice on this until you do not care if you sink or not. Do it with muscles relaxed, eyes open and a good straight position in the water. When the "dead man's float" is learned there is nothing to the rest. You have abolished all fear of the water by becoming thoroughly acquainted with it.

We generally say a person ought to learn, by this method, in three lessons, so if you have learned the "float" the first day it is better to leave well enough alone and save lesson two for the next time when you may not be so tired.

LESSON II.

Lesson two begins where Lesson one leaves off, that is, at the "dead man's float." Lesson two takes up the arm movement and before you attempt it in the water it should be thoroughly mastered on land.

Your trip to the different beaches would reveal to you that most of the swimmers around here use the breast and side strokes. The breast stroke is a horrid one. You have to swim around with your head cocked back while you strain the ligaments of the muscles in the neck. Your legs are stretched all over the place as you try to imitate that difficult kick of the frogs. Your arms are pulled out to the sides making everyone give way to you and greatest of all curses, the resistance as presented by the chest and thighs is enough to sap anyone's strength if he tries to get anywhere. Taken altogether it is the most difficult of strokes; it is not at all natural, it is extremely slow and awkward. To try to teach a beginner the breast stroke is a crime. No wonder it takes some of you so long to swim. The most harmful thing you can do to a person learning to swim is to support them in the water. It gives them a false sense of support and this is equally true of water wings and buoys. They will learn a thousand times faster without any support whatever if they are taught the right method and that is the "dead man's float," first.

The side stroke is more valuable than the breast stroke because it is more comfortable, is faster and is a valuable asset in life saving. The scissors kick, while rather difficult to get it perfect, should be learned by all swimmers. But both the breast stroke and side stroke are harder to learn than the "crawl," and as our object is to teach the beginner in as short a time as possible, we will forget them now and simply suggest that after you have learned to swim you can learn the other strokes. They will come a thousand times easier after you have learned the principles of swimming.

Coming back to the arm stroke on land or land drill. The preliminary movement is similar to the movement of the windmill. We will try the stroke with one arm first and then with both. Bend at the waist and place the left hand on the knee and the right hand stretched out in front. Keep the fingers together palm down and the hand slightly "cupped." Now with the arm straight, pull directly downward until the hand comes to the hip, raise the elbow higher than the shoulder and at the same time carry the arm around for the beginning of another stroke. The hand must not be brought under the arm pit in the "recovery" of the stroke. It should be carried out to the side so that there is only a small bend at the elbow. Repeat until the movement becomes smooth and not jerky. Always enter the water with the finger tips; arm straight, and on a line from the shoulder not close to the head. Now try the same with the left hand; right hand on the right knee. After both arms have been "loosened up" to the movement you are ready to use both at the same time. Begin with either arm in front and the other stretched out the rear with the palm up. Now slowly make the stroke with one arm while the other is carried around for a stroke. Go slowly until the movement is thoroughly mastered. Do not roll the shoulders too much. Keep the chest straight to the front. The head should be lowered between the arms and not turned in either direction. The breathing comes later.

You are now ready for the water. Wade out until the water is a little above the waist; face the shore and repeat the land drill in the water. First one arm, then the other, then both, all the time standing still with the face out of the water. Do not let the arms apart. Always keep the arms one-half circle apart. Now with face in the water, eyes open, move both arms until you "sense" the movement. This should be repeated several times standing still and then a number of times walking slowly along the shore. If you keep your eyes open you will not wander into deep water.

Having mastered this you are ready to do the main thing in lesson two, that is, combining the arm movement with the "dead man's float." Do a couple of "floats" so the "feel" comes back to you. Now get a good push off from the bottom and after your body has come to the surface begin the arm movement. Move the arms slowly, make complete strokes every time; no "clawing," do not move the legs, and be sure the head is low enough in the water and the eyes open. Practice, practice, practice.

Having mastered lesson two, you had better call it a day and go home to think it over or perhaps spank yourself for not having done it long time ago.

LESSON III.

Lesson three, and the last one, so far as the beginner is concerned, involves two fundamentals, the breathing and the leg kick. The breathing will be dealt with first. In the first lesson you learned to take your breath through your mouth. This applies throughout your swimming life. The breath is exhaled through the nose. This is the part which can be practiced in a basin of water at home. It is a fundamental which must be thoroughly mastered or your efficiency as a swimmer will be nil. Take the breath off of one shoulder by turning the head slightly to the side. The breath is taken with a gasp. It is then turned back through the same plane and exhaled slowly through the nose. Just before the last of the breath is exhaled, the head is quickly turned to the side where the remainder is

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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exhaled and another breath taken. Practice this first by exhaling out of the water until the co-ordination is learned. With your hands on your knees practice exhaling in the water. The queer bubbles will soon cease to bother you and if the face is submerged to the ears the bubbles will be practically eliminated. When you have gotten used to the new sensations and have learned to "grab" your breath off your shoulder you are then ready to combine the arms and the breathing. The breath should be taken as the arm finished the stroke and exhaled as the arm is carried around and the stroke completed. Breathe on one side only. Do not raise the head; it is simply turned to the side. The faster the arm strokes the faster you must take your breath. Go slow at first. You may breathe at every other stroke so as to give yourself more time. In speed swimming you breathe less often than in ordinary swimming. It is best for the beginner to learn to breathe at every stroke.

Last but not least is the leg kick. The movement is of a "thrashing" kind and comes from the hips. The knees are bent slightly. The feet are kept close together. The "thrash" is up and down in the vertical plane. In swimming it deviates somewhat to the side when the breath is taken. Get in shallow water where you can put your hands on the bottom and keep the face out. Practice the movement until you "feel" it. Now practice it from a "dead man's float." You should be able to make considerable progress with the legs alone.

You now come to the main thing in the third lesson, that is, the combination of the arms, legs and breathing. First get a good "float" and "push-off," then start the legs "thrashing" and then the arms. After you have mastered the co-ordination of the legs and arms you should then bring in the breathing. Try to get one or two breaths at first but remember the essential thing is to exhale what you have taken in, then you will have the need of more. Later on you will be able to take more and with less difficulty. Finally, it will all come to you with ease and for the first time in your life you will experience that thrill of achievement and joy of having conquered a long feared foe.

This may seem a long way of telling you the one or two fundamentals in each lesson, but the details are essential so that you progress gradually and slowly abolish fear, which is no easy enemy to "down." Follow the system carefully, and learn one lesson each day. If you are not satisfied with one lesson do not pass on to the next. You only harm yourself in the end. If you are an apt pupil you will learn in three lessons in three days. If you are a bit slow with lesson one, do not be discouraged; it is the hardest of all because of the new sensations. The other two lessons will come much easier. Above all let me emphasize, Follow the System!

A. E. DOME.

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THE CITY FIRE. FULL PARTICULARS OF INSURANCE.

We are informed, on the highest authority, that the total insurance on the buildings destroyed or damaged in the Duddell Street fire on Monday night amounts to \$250,000. In this total the China Fire Insurance Company and the Union Insurance Society of Canton are concerned to the extent of about a lakh and a half.

Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's printing works, beneath which the Hongkong Electric Company had a cable store and workshop, were insured, as to the building, with the Commercial Union Company.

The Carlton Hotel Annex, the contents of Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's premises, and the contents of the Electric Company's part of the premises, were insured with the China Fire Insurance Company, and the Union Insurance Society of Canton.

The Local Printing Press owned by an Indian firm which was also destroyed in the fire, was insured with the South British Insurance Company to the extent of \$15,000.

Two facts were transposed in our report of the fire published yesterday. The Bellflower Estate were the owners of the Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's godown, not the Hotel Annex, which is owned by Mr. H. M. H. Nemaze.

The cause of the outbreak and its exact place of origin are not definitely established. It could not have begun in the area occupied by the Electric Company beneath the printing works for the watchman there, hearing cries of "Fire," walked right through the electrical store and saw flames outside the place, near a part of the store where there is a sand bin and some metal castings—nothing inflammable. The destruction of electrical stores at the depot is not as great as it would have been some little time before so many of the new cables were laid. Nor has the Company, as Mr. F. R. Marsh expressed it yesterday, "all its eggs in one basket."

SOME CONSOLATIONS.

It is small comfort to those directly affected, but the Colony, generally, may take some consolation from two considerations. The first is that the heavy rains of the week-end had damped the trees and undergrowth which grow freely in the vicinity, of the fire might have been spread enormously by inflammable material which fell all around the fire. The other source of consolation is that a typhoon wind was not blowing, or the centre of the town might have been devastated.

Messrs. W. G. Humphrey's & Co.'s godown, adjoining Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's was found, on a visit yesterday, to be entirely undamaged and the opinion is confirmed that its rebuilding on fireproof principles was the means of saving enormously greater damage to the centre of Victoria.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE EFFECTS.

One would like to attempt a word picture of the scenic effects produced while the great fire was at its height but the subject is equally difficult, probably, for either pen or paint brush. A correspondent mentions that one of the most extraordinary effects was to be observed looking into Duddell Street from Queen's Road Central. The trees at the top of the steps were transfigured by wonderful lighting and smoke effects and the steps themselves, bathed in a glowing radiance, looked like the "gold stairs" of a painter-poet's dream of Heaven.

Another impression of the night was of the enormous crowds that lined every step near the fire and sought a view of the conflagration from every point of vantage. Unlike from the Peak and from Kowloon, the fire was a wonderful spectacle. Thousands of people were in the streets of Victoria until a late hour.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE FIRE STATION MASTER.

During the early hours of yesterday morning while the fire still smouldered one of our representatives was conducted round the smoking ruins by Mr. C. G. Moss, Station Officer in Charge of the Hongkong Fire Brigade. Mr. Moss described the fire as the hardest fight the Brigade had experienced since his arrival in the Colony. Mr. Moss had much experience of big London blazes during the air-raids and he regarded the Duddell Street blaze as very similar and just as difficult to fight.

"The Brigade," remarked Mr. Moss, "had numerous difficulties to contend with, of outstanding one being the shortage of water during the earlier stages of the fire." If there had been a heavier pressure at the commencement it was quite likely that the fire could have been checked sooner than it was. Everything was so dry and this made the stores in Kelly & Walsh's printing works and the Hongkong Electric Company's building so combustible that nothing, saving a deluge

of water, could have checked the course of the fire. Owing to the present shortage of water in the Colony it was sometimes before the supply of water was sufficient to work up the necessary pressure—120 lbs. to the square inch. This was unavoidable and it was during the first half hour, while waiting for the pressure that the fire got such a hold.

Mr. Moss expressed the opinion that had the annex of the Carlton Hotel been fitted with fire hydrants operated from the interior of the building the verandahs, with constant "washing down," would probably have been saved, and the whole building saved as a consequence, for the first things to catch alight in the annex were the verandahs and typhoon shutters adjoining Kelly & Walsh's building.

Another thing that hampered the Brigade in its efforts to prevent the flames spreading to the annex was the fact that three very useful branches of water were buried under the debris when the wall of Kelly & Walsh's building collapsed into Duddell Street. About this time the flames spread to the hotel annex and if it was to be saved every available branch was needed to arrest the spread of the fire. The three buried hoses would have been a useful check. As it was there was an unavoidable delay in reorganising and replacing the streams of water thus cut off.

Mr. Moss considered the saving of the Masonic Hall from total destruction to be one of the Brigade's finest efforts. At one time the typhoon shutters and windows of this building were well alight but by strenuous efforts the flames were put out. Some of these windows are situated 50 to 60 feet above Kelly & Walsh's building. Our reporter was taken over the premises and saw ample evidence of the danger which had threatened the Masonic Hall.

"All three engines," remarked Mr. Moss, "worked very sweetly and gave no trouble throughout the night." The new Dennis engine did exceptionally fine work. The men also worked well, and there were, fortunately, no serious accidents. Sgt. Carey had a thumb put out of joint in manipulating a hose. Mr. Moss himself, had a very narrow escape from being buried under the wall which collapsed two seconds after he had passed by that way.

Mr. Moss has no idea how the conflagration started or what the damage would be estimated at, but suggested \$500,000 to \$750,000 as a likely figure.

KELLY AND WALSH'S PRINTING WORKS.

Great difficulty will be experienced in estimating the damage suffered by Messrs. Kelly and Walsh. Mr. Glover, the manager, stated yesterday afternoon that until such time as his directors had been consulted he could make no statement as to their losses or what action the Company propose to take in dealing with the situation. In addition to the loss of plant and machinery, many valuable manuscripts and records have been destroyed. Amongst them was a comprehensive list of *errata* and *addenda* laboriously compiled by Mr. A. Dyer Ball for use in connection with a reprint of his father's well known publications on Chinese subjects, upon which Messrs. Kelly and Walsh were engaged.

AT THE CARLTON HOTEL.

A call at the Carlton Hotel yesterday morning found Mrs. Cameron, the proprietress of the Hotel, busily engaged in reorganising the hotel services which for the moment have been seriously affected. "I have not much time to spare," said Mrs. Cameron, "but to the place I would like you to tell the public that the 'Carlton' is not closed. I am able to conduct the business of the hotel from the main building which is not affected. I shall have to have a new dining-room and a new cook-house. These will be ready in a few days. Two large rooms at the back of the main entrance hall are to be fitted out as a large dining-room whilst a luggage room, conveniently situated, is to be turned into a cook-house. For a day or so a few guests may have to dine out."

Regarding the damage to the annex which Mrs. Cameron explained was formerly the main building of the hotel, not a stick of furniture was saved from the first and second floors and the proprietress estimated her losses incurred in the annex at \$30,000 or thereabouts. This was not insured. The old insurance policy had expired recently and it was Mrs. Cameron's intention to have the furniture re-valued and to take out a fresh policy during the present month. In the annex there were 19 bed-rooms and a large dining-room.

The bed-rooms in all cases contained not less than two beds in each room. In one or two cases there were as many as four, while the dining-room was capable of seating over 100 guests.

"We have to be thankful for small mercies," added the unfortunate lady. Had the fire occurred prior to the departure of the *Empress of Canada*, the situation might have been much worse.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE WATER SHORTAGE. PROPOSAL TO RE-OPEN WELLS REJECTED.

IMPOSSIBLE FOR SANITARY REASONS.

Yesterday, at the Sanitary Board, the Hon. Mr. Crow Chow Sox moved the resolution of which he had given notice:

"That on account of the present shortage of water the wells in existence in the Colony be opened up for public service."

Mr. Crow Chow Sox explained that he moved the resolution at the instance of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and on behalf of the Chinese community. He suggested that the wells would provide suitable water for washing and it is well known that the Chinese did not care to drink water which had not been boiled. By all means let the well water be used for all purposes if it was found to be safe, but, if not, the Chinese could be warned only to use it for washing purposes. Probably 80 per cent. of the present consumption was used for washing so, if the well water were only suitable for that purpose it would still be very useful in reducing the demand upon the mains. Mr. Crow spoke, also, of the hardships caused to the Chinese by having to line up in queues for water and acknowledged the sympathetic attitude of the Hon. Mr. T. L. PERKINS as Water Authority.

Mr. S. W. Tse seconded the motion and said that the well water could not be worse than the product of side-channels and ditches which the Chinese were driven to use at present for washing purposes.

The Medical Officer of Health (Dr. W. W. Penrose) was sorry to oppose the motion but these wells had been closed because they were contaminated. Excellent work had been done by the P.W.D. in re-drainage of the City, during the last 20 years, but it was impossible to say to what extent sewage found its way into the sub-soil and into the wells, which were very badly constructed. It was all very well to say that the Chinese would not drink well water but they would wash their cooking utensils in it and there lay a considerable danger. The Colony was always liable to an epidemic of cholera—a water-borne disease and there must be a number of carriers in the Colony.

The CHAIRMAN endorsed the Medical Officer's view especially having regard to the closer crowding of the population in the last 20 years since the wells were closed. Mr. Perkins also suggested that the population was not being severely stinted for water, seeing that the daily consumption in Hongkong was still six million gallons.

The motion was rejected.

With the departure of the *Empress* a number of guests, 17 in all, who were living in the annex left by the steamer. As it was, the annex was practically empty.

With the aid of a Police Inspector Mrs. Cameron succeeded in saving a portion of a consignment of curios from the annex partially packed for consignment to America. Mrs. Cameron also rejoiced in the fact that she had succeeded in saving all her pet animals and birds. With the help of some gentlemen she managed to get them all from the verandah, before Messrs. Kelly and Walsh's wall crashed, carrying the verandah with it.

Mrs. Cameron remarked that this was her fifth trying experience with fire. "Three times have I been severely burned, and I came to Hongkong to try and forget about it."

In conclusion Mrs. Cameron said that she hoped to have fresh bed-room accommodation ready shortly to replace the rooms in the destroyed annex. These in all probability would be opened by the beginning of September.

The annex of the hotel is the property of Mr. H. M. H. Nemaze who purchased the building from Sir Paul Chater about two years ago for \$90,000.

THE POLICE REPORT.

Yesterday's police report contains the following official account of the fire:

At 21.06 hours (9.06 p.m.), on July 31st the alarm was received at Central of an outbreak of fire at No. 7, Duddell Street, a 2-storey building occupied by Messrs. Kelly and Walsh's printing department and the Hongkong Electric Company's testing depot. The fire, which was supposed to have originated in the Electric Company's cable store, completely gutted No. 7, Duddell Street, and spread to the west portion of the Carlton Hotel, the first and second floors of which were completely gutted. Damage was done to the ground floor by water. A portion of the east wing of Zetland Lodge (Masonic Hall) was also burned.

The cause of the outbreak, the extent of damage done, and particulars of insurance are not yet known.

The Carlton Hotel was not insured.

"AN ILL WIND."

Riches, coolies were much in evidence at a late hour on Monday night, busily washing down their conveyances with the residue water from the fire. Owing to the water shortage, many of these riches, judging by appearances and the state of one's "whites" after a journey, have been long overdue for a washing.

WATER CARRIAGE SYSTEM. WATER SHORTAGE PREVENTS EXTENSION TO THE COLONY.

PERMISSION FOR THE PEAK.

At the Sanitary Board, yesterday, a letter was read from the Government announcing that the present position regarding the Water Supply made it impossible to extend the water-carriage system of sanitation to the Colony, generally, pending the completion of a comprehensive scheme of new waterworks which is now in contemplation.

The Peak, the Government has decided, can have the water-carriage system. The water-supply required would be small and the expense of the present method over such a scattered area is considerable. The letter is as follows:—

THE GOVERNMENT'S LETTER.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong,
11th July, 1922.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 5th October and the 30th March, I am directed to state that the Sanitary Board's recommendations regarding the water carriage system have been receiving the careful consideration of the Government.

2.—The increasing demands upon the water supply preclude any question of making the mains available for the general flushing of water closets, pending the completion of a comprehensive scheme of new waterworks which is now in contemplation.

3.—Harbour pollution is another factor requiring careful consideration. The presence of faecal matter already constitutes a nuisance in places where the scour of the tides is least felt, and it is becoming necessary to take steps to dispose of sewage by methods other than direct drainage into the harbour.

4.—For these reasons the Government is unable at present to extend the water carriage system on any large scale, nor can it permit the use of the mains for the purpose either in Victoria or in Kowloon.

5.—It has however been decided to accept the recommendation of the Board that water closets in the Peak District should be connected with the mains; and the necessary steps can be taken after the 1st October next. The amount of water required is very small; the carriage of night-soil from houses scattered thinly over a large area is difficult and expensive; only part of the drainage falls into the harbour and this will shortly be diverted to the Aberdeen outfall; and the Government is satisfied that there is no risk of contamination of the water catchment areas from leaky sewers. It is agreed that, when the water carriage system is introduced into a house, it must be introduced also into the servants' quarters, and night-soil carriage from such house will no longer be permitted. It has been decided in this connection to increase the charge at the Peak for excess water from 75 cents to \$1.00 per 1,000 gallons.

6.—The Government is unable to permit the use of waste bath water for flushing purposes. It is an expedient which can hardly be supported from a Sanitary point of view and its adoption in districts other than the Peak is tantamount to connection with the water mains.

7.—It is not possible, under the terms of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, to grant a general exemption from the provisions of section 162 of that Ordinance; and in any event it is considered desirable that individual applications should be dealt with in the prescribed manner, in order that statistics may be available as to the installation of water closets at the Peak.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

(sd.) M. FLETCHER,
Colonial Secretary.

At the suggestion of the Director of Public Works (who presided) consideration of the letter was postponed until the next meeting.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LIGHTER DISPUTE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Referring to the news which appeared in your paper on Saturday last, the 29th ult. relating to "The Lighter Dispute" stating that our Guild members have recently pressed for an increase of rebate to 10 per cent. on all transactions with lightermen, instead of 5 per cent. as was the old usage, we may say that the rumour is untrue as our members did not put forward any demand on this point.

We shall be very thankful if you would kindly state this in your paper.—Yours truly,

KING PING GUILF,
Hongkong, August 1st, 1922.

The half-yearly accounts of the Singapore Sporting Club show a bank balance of \$54,223, as against \$37,823 at the beginning of the year, a fair indication, the *Strait Times* says, of the hard times, since during the period there have been two meetings—five days racing in all. The general receipts from totalisator, lotteries, sweeps, etc. came to \$68,716, but stakes for the Spring meeting totalled \$25,560 and totalisator, lottery and sweep expenses came to roughly \$15,000. Subscriptions and entrance fees totalled \$16,000.

KEEP FIT.

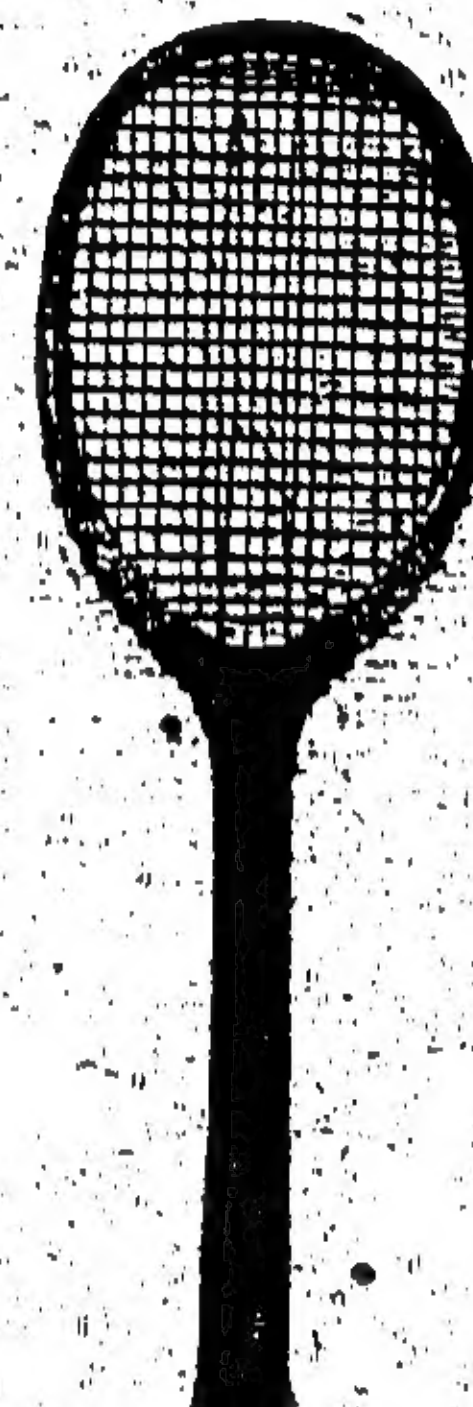
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THE FIGHTING IN IRELAND.

NATIONAL FORCES CAPTURE
TIPPERARY.

LONDON, July 31st.

The National forces attacked and captured Tipperary after a sharp fight, and thus began the encircling movement which will compel the irregulars to take up a new line further South.

The National troops were received with acclamation, which is more marked since Tipperary is regarded as a great stronghold of Republicanism.

De Valera is at the Irregular Headquarters at Clonmel.

CRITICAL SITUATION IN ITALY.

FASCISTI THREATEN STRIKERS.

ROME, July 31st.

A critical situation has been created by the calling of a general strike, to which the Fascisti replied by threatening action, unless the Government stop the strike in forty-eight hours.

GENERAL STRIKE LIKELY TO BE A FIASCO.

LONDON, July 31st.

The general strike in Italy was ordered by the anti-Fascistic Labour League, as a protest against the proposed inclusion of the Fascisti and Right Wing parties in the Cabinet.

The Government has taken every step to cope with the strike, which, it is thought, will be a fiasco.

The strike is believed to be merely due to a desire on the part of the Socialist leaders to ally discontent among their followers, owing to the leaders countenancing the proposal to form a Coalition Cabinet.

AMERICAN FINANCIAL EXPERT FOR PERSIA.

A FIVE YEARS' ENGAGEMENT.

ALLAHABAD, July 31st.

Advices from Teheran state that the Persian Parliament has approved of the engagement of an American Director-General of Finance, for a period of five years, at an annual salary of \$15,000. He will devote his services to financial matters, and will be invested with special powers of veto, conjointly with the Minister of Finance. The Director must not interfere in political or religious matters.

EUROPEAN WAR DEBT TO BRITAIN.

INSEPARABLE FROM BRITAIN'S DEBT TO AMERICA.

LONDON, July 31st.

The Times states that there is reason to believe the Government has decided to immediately address to the Allies and the United States, a note drafted by Earl Balfour, explaining the official view that the European war debts to Britain are practically inseparable from the question of the British war debt to the United States.

INCREASE IN BRITISH AIR FORCE.

DEFENCE COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

LONDON, July 31st.

It is understood that the Committee of Imperial Defence yesterday decided that considerable increase in the air force was necessary for defensive purposes.

It is reported that the increase will amount from ten to fifteen squadrons.

ENVER PASHA SEVERELY DEFEATED.

ANTI-SOVIET RISING COLLAPSES.

PESHAWAR, July 31st.

It is strongly rumoured that Enver Pasha's forces in Turkestan were severely defeated several times early in July.

The anti-Soviet rising appears to have collapsed, except for spasmodic raiding, based in the mountain region of East Bokhara. Enver Pasha is reported to be trying to arrange an armistice.

TURCO-GREEK IMBROGLIO.

GREEK ARMY IN THRACE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 31st.

The Foreign Minister has presented a note to the Allied High Commissioners, hoping that all steps will be taken to prevent violation of the neutrality of Constantinople, in view of the Greek movements in Thrace. He estimates there are 30,000 Greek troops in Thrace.

NEUTRALITY OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES.

The Minister of the Interior announces that he has received formal assurances from the Allied authorities regarding the neutrality of occupied territories.

ALLIES MAKE THEIR POSITION CLEAR.

ATHENS, July 31st.

The British, French, and Italian representatives have handed to M. Baltazzi, Greek Foreign Minister, a reply to the Greek note, rejecting the Greek request for a free passage for the Greeks to Constantinople; adding, the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces at Constantinople has been ordered to oppose any Greek advance.

EARLIER CABLES.

GREEK ASSURANCES TO THE ALLIES.

LONDON, July 31st.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Mr. Lloyd George stated that on the same day the Greek Note with regard to the occupation of Constantinople was received, the British representative at Athens, in compliance with instructions from London, warned the Greek Government of the serious consequences of such a step. (Cheers). The Greek Foreign Minister, in reply, gave a positive assurance that there was no cause for alarm, and that Greek forces would on no account enter the neutral zone without Allied consent. He had since reaffirmed this assurance. The action of the Greek Government, apparently, was due to a desire to expedite a Near East settlement.

LATEST CABLES.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS FOR MORAL EDUCATION.

A PROPOSAL BY CHINESE DELEGATE.

GENEVA, July 31st.

Teh Eou Wei, a member of the Chinese League of Nations Delegation, speaking at the International Congress for Moral Education, on the League's work in connection with teaching history, proposed that the Congress enter into relations with the League Commission for Intellectual Co-Operation, which is meeting to-day.

SOVIET BUDGET DEFICIT.

FOUR HUNDRED TRILLION ROUBLES.

WARSAW, July 31st.

Advices from Moscow state that the forthcoming Soviet Budget will show a deficit of over four hundred trillion roubles.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE DUTY ON FABRIC GLOVES.

FREE TRADERS DEFEATED.

LONDON, July 31st.

In the House of Commons, an amendment to omit fabric gloves and glove fabric from the Order imposing a 33 1/3 per cent. duty on certain articles from Germany, was defeated by 277 votes to 113. Thirty Coalition Liberals voted with the Opposition. Sir William Edge, Coalition Liberal Whip, representing a Lancashire constituency, resigned his Whipship in order to vote against the Order, though he remains a Coalitionist.

BRITISH IMPORTS.

FIGURES FOR THE LAST SIX MONTHS.

LONDON, July 31st.

Replying to questions in the House of Commons, Sir Lloyd Greame said the value of manufactured goods imported into the United Kingdom during the six months ending June 30th, totalled £112,500,000, of which £111,000,000 were of German origin. Twenty-four ships flying the Soviet flag entered British ports during the past year, of which fifteen discharged cargo, principally timber from Russia and Latvia.

THE "EGYPT" INQUIRY.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST LASCARS.

LONDON, July 31st.

On the resumption of the Board of Trade enquiry into the loss of the P. & O. liner *Egypt*, the head waiter, Mr. Miles, declared that the discipline of the Indian crew "was not very good." Replying to a question, he admitted there was nothing like order round the boats and nothing like boat-drill was carried out. The white crew tried to do their duty.

With regard to the lowering of boats, a stewardess said she saw boatloads of Indians leaving the ship, looking scared.

Another stewardess declared that the Indians were panic-stricken and rushed about the decks. She descended a rope into a boat which was full of men, chiefly Indians. She and a nursing sister each took an oar. She heard shots.

A quarter-master gave evidence that his boat drifted from the *Egypt*. He and another quarter-master tried to get the boat back, but the Indians backed out.

Another quarter-master said he found his boat full of Lascars. He ordered them out, but they seemed paralysed with terror. He got away in another boat.

Another quarter-master said that when he returned to pick up survivors he found a boat laden with Indians whilst the passengers were sinking. The Lascars tried to rush the rescue boat, which had to keep away, but he finally rescued the ladies.

The enquiry was adjourned.

LIQUOR SMUGGLING IN AMERICA.

SEEKING A SOLUTION.

LONDON, July 31st.

With the object of coping with liquor smuggling, the United States has tentatively suggested to Britain that reciprocal arrangements be entered into to extend the territorial water's limit to twelve miles, accompanied by a right to search vessels.

Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons, stated that the proposals were being given attention.

"BROADCASTING" IN FRANCE.

CONTROLLING BILL DRAFTED.

PARIS, July 31st.

The *Petit Parisien* says that the Wireless Committee has drafted a Bill which will operate on, permitting the reception of private receiving-sets subject merely to a declaration by the owner, but the establishment of private transmitting-stations will require the authority of the Under-Secretary of State.

A COMMUNIST UNIVERSITY.

INVITES STUDENTS FROM ALL ASIA.

MOSCOW, July 31st.

The University for Eastern workers in the Communist cause is issuing a circular inviting students from all Asia for gratuitous teaching and boarding. It has promised that the principal subjects shall be instruction in languages and political science on Communist lines.

GERARD BEVAN SENTENCED.

TWO MONTHS HARD LABOUR BY VIENNA COURT.

VIENNA, July 31st.

The Court of Appeal has reversed the decision of the Lower Court acquitting Mr. G. E. Bevan, of the City Equitable Co., for violently resisting arrest, and has sentenced him to two months' hard labour, from the date of his arrest on June 13th.

THE DEMORALISED MARK.

OVER 2,000 TO THE £.

LONDON, July 31st.

The demoralisation of the mark has caused general unsettlement in the London and foreign exchange market. Marks sold down to 3,640, after wide fluctuations, and closed at 2,910.

AMERICAN COAL SHORTAGE.

FURTHER ARRANGEMENTS FOR BRITISH SUPPLIES.

WASHINGTON, July 31st.

The Shipping Board has ordered thirty-five of its vessels tied up off New York to be put on the coal-carrying trade between the United States and Britain.

BRITISH TROOP MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, July 31st.

The 2nd Dorsets and the 1st North Staffords are shortly proceeding to Constantinople, where, with the 2nd Royal Sussex from Malta, they will replace the 2nd Essex and 2nd Sherwood Foresters, who are going to India. The 1st Loyals are going to North China.

ANGLO-FRENCH DISCUSSION.

LONDON, July 31st.

It is understood that M. Poincare has been invited to come to London on August 7th. Mr. Lloyd George suggests that the discussions at the meeting be confined to reparations. Italy and Belgium have been invited to send representatives.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CHINESE PARLIAMENT REASSEMBLES.

MANY IMPORTANT PROBLEMS AWAIT CONSIDERATION.

PEKING, August 1st.

After several years suppression, Parliament reassembled to-day.

Mr. Ching Lien, presiding in the House of Representatives, said that besides the uncompleted work of drafting a constitution, many important problems awaited their attention. He hoped that members would vote and act, honestly and fearlessly.

SHIPPING STRIKE AT MANILA.

FIGHT TO A FINISH.

MANILA, August 1st.

The officers and crews of the inter-island ships walked out at noon, following a strike vote last night. Fourteen ships are tied up and the owners announce that they are fighting to a finish. The inter-island traffic is paralyzed.

MR. DENBY AT MANILA.

WELCOMED BY OFFICIALS.

MANILA, August 1st.

On Mr. Denby's arrival he was welcomed by Governor Wood and the Military and Naval Officials at the Pier. He drove to Malacanang escorted by troops: U.S.A. EVACUATION MANY YEARS DISTANT.

MANILA, August 1st.

Mr. Denby inspected the Cavite Naval Station, and stated he considered the day when the United States would leave the Philippines was many years distant.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S HEALTH.

ENQUIRY BY CHINESE PRESS.

SHANGHAI, July 31st.

Replying to an enquiry regarding his health by the Chinese newspapers, Lord Northcliffe telegraphs that he is much improved since last week.

JAPAN AND SIBERIA.

TOKYO, July 31st.

The Commander of the Saghalien Garrison has officially notified the Government that he has withdrawn his troops from the mainland.

SHANGHAI DOCKS AND ENGINEERING CO.

REDUCTION IN CAPITAL SANCTIONED.

SHANGHAI, August 1st.

The Supreme Court has sanctioned a reduction in the capital of the Shanghai Docks and Engineering Company from Tls. 5,770,000, divided into shares of Tls. 100 each, to Tls. 4,177,500, divided into shares of Tls. 75 each.

RETURN OF GERMANS.

FACING THE INEVITABLE.

SHANGHAI, August 1st.

The *North-China Daily News*, commenting on the fact that the Hongkong Ex-Enemy Restriction Ordinance has now automatically expired, [It will do so at the end of the present month.—Ed.] says the feeling that it is un-English to maintain the feud is checked by an honest difficulty in getting over abhorrence at the manner in which Germany conducted the war. While the newspaper remarks that there is a possibility that this abhorrence is something we cannot not drop too easily, it admits that there is a general feeling that exclusion Ordinances have had their day, that hostilities cannot be kept up for ever, and that we may as well recognise this now that the war is over.

INDIAN JUTE MILL STRIKE COLLAPSES.

MAJORITY OF EMPLOYEES RESUME WORK.

CALCUTTA, July 31st.

The strike in the Jute Mills, mentioned in a cable message dated July 29th, is collapsing. The majority of employees have resumed work and the remainder are expected to return immediately.

SOVIET ENVOY TO CHINA.

M. JOFFRE WILL NEGOTIATE WITH JAPAN.

RIGA, July 31st.

M. Joffe, former Soviet envoy to Berlin, who was recently appointed plenipotentiary envoy to China, left Moscow for Peking on July 27th. The Soviet Government announces officially that he is invested with extraordinary powers in order to negotiate with Japan.

JAPAN AND INTERNATIONAL LABOUR LAWS.

REJECTED ITEMS.

Some time ago the Cabinet Council, says the *Japan Chronicle*, decided to follow the opinion of the previous Cabinet in regard to the attitude of the present Government towards the draft of the International Labour Treaty, that is, that of the nine articles three should be approved, while six should be rejected. But modifications were made at the Cabinet Council of July 18th. It was decided to approve one of the previously rejected six, approving four items in all. The article recovered is: "To fix the minimum age of juveniles to be employed at factories."

Admiral Kato, the Premier, commanded the President of the Bureau of Legislation, to repeat the examination of the draft of the labour treaty, and suggested the approval of two previously rejected articles—the one to fix the minimum age of the juveniles to be employed at factories, and the other concerning night-work of juveniles employed at the factory. The Bureau of Legislation accordingly held a conference on July 17th, to which authorities were summoned from the Foreign Office, the Home Office, the Department of Railways, the Department of Communications, and the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. But their opinions were so divided that they could not reach any decision. At the Cabinet Council on July 18th, the Cabinet decided to approve the article above mentioned. The Government was to report the change to the Privy Council for final approval.

The rejected items are:—

1.—The restriction of labour-hours at industrial establishments to 8 hours a day, or 48 hours a week.

2.—The regulations regarding employment of women before and after childbirth.

3.—The prohibition of the employment of women at night.

4.—The prohibition of the employment of juveniles at night.

5.—Compensation to unemployed through shipwreck or other losses of vessels.

The items approved are:—

1.—The fixing of the minimum age of the juveniles to be employed at factories.

2.—Regulations concerning unemployment.

3.—The establishment of employment offices for seamen.

4.—The fixing of the minimum age of the juveniles to be employed on the sea.

NEXT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The Government has made arrangements regarding the selection of delegates to attend the fourth session of the International Labour General Conference, which is to be held at Geneva on August 10th. At the coming session of the conference questions of emigration and immigration will be discussed, Japan's position as an exporter of labour being a peculiar one.

AN IMPOSING DRAMA THAT FAILED.

YOUNG RUSSIAN WOMEN'S STRANGE AND CAREFULLY STAGED ACT.

The *N.Y. Daily News* (Shanghai) of July 25th says:—

About a week ago, two Russian ladies, smartly dressed and of attractive appearance, scarcely out of their teens, engaged an apartment at the Burlington Hotel, after apparently having resided at various places in Shanghai during the past year. Yesterday morning, a few minutes after six o'clock, they rang for the room boy, summoned the manager, and awaited events which proved to be not so extremely tragic as the young ladies had apparently anticipated.

Upon answering this unusual call, Mr. MacCabe made a somewhat perplexing discovery. White and red flowers, lilies among them, graced the bed at its head and foot, and the ladies, Lydia and Eugene, exhibited symptoms of having taken poison, the floral decorations evidently having been arranged to give the tragedy a touch of poignant romance. On a table in the room there were two letters, one addressed to the manager of the hotel, informing him that child would be met by a certain young man of Shanghai and another to a friend requesting him to dispose of their personal property.

Fortunately, it was not necessary to approach the gentlemen named for performance of these sad offices. Dr. Maggie was summoned, and after having given the ladies necessary attention, directed their removal to the General Hospital.

Both patients retained consciousness, though they were in a condition of semi-hysteria, but it was not until one of the Sisters questioned them in the afternoon that information of an attempt to commit suicide was volunteered. Det. Sgt. McDermott was then sent to investigate the matter. The patients declined to answer questions, and upon learning that they were being questioned by a police officer, one of them said: "Oh, do as you like." She added that her sister and herself had that morning taken 120 grains of quinine.

"Babe" Ruth, the American baseball player, who gets \$10,000 a year and a bonus of \$100 for every "home" run, was given "out" in a game by the umpire. He immediately threw dirt in the face of the umpire, and then wanted to fight spectators for hissing him. He had only just started playing after having been suspended.

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK.

LOOKING FORWARD WITH CONFIDENCE.

"I did not expect to find Manila and the Philippine National Bank in the condition in which I found them, although I had read certain reports before coming to the Philippines," said E. W. Wilson, general manager of the bank, at the Rotary Club, last week.

"The bank had a currency of nearly forty million pesos outstanding, and very large frozen investments besides. Thirty-four million pesos was invested in six sugar centrals, and twenty-four million pesos in 15 oil mills. The owners of these concerns had so little money of their own in them, that they abandoned them to the bank. We were faced with the problem of what to do with them, taking into consideration the effect on the bank and on the community were these concerns to be allowed to fail. We decided to continue to finance them. We put eight million pesos more into the sugar centrals, and we are operating four of the oil companies, and one other oil company has been leased for three years to dependable people."

"We know that these are not properly banking activities. We are not in them for choice. We found them on our hands. What would you gentlemen have done, had the responsibility rested upon you?"

"We have put both the sugar centrals and the oil companies in the hands of experts. We are pleased with the reports from all of them. The operations have been successful in every detail. We have the right to look forward with confidence and hope for the future success of the industries and for the ultimate return of the loans of the bank. What companies and banks in Manila could stand if their business were cut short and they had to liquidate now? We all need time. But with time, there is hope for all of us."

THE RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY.

The *Rosta News Agency* (Russia) supplies the following English translation of the Treaty of Rapallo.

Clause 1.—The two Governments agree that all questions resulting from the state of war between Germany and Russia shall be settled in the following manner:—

(a.)—Both Governments mutually renounce repayment for their war expenses and for damages arising out of the war, that is to say, damages caused to them and their nationals in the zone of war operations by military measures, including all requisitions effected in a hostile country. They renounce in the same way repayment for civil damages inflicted on civilians, that is to say, damages caused to the nationals of the two countries by exceptional war legislation or by violent measures taken by any authority of the State of either side.

(b.)—All legal relations concerning questions of public or private law resulting from the state of war, including the question of the treatment of merchant ships which fell into the hands of the one side or the other during the war, shall be settled on the basis of reciprocity.

(c.)—Germany and Russia mutually renounce repayment of expenses incurred for prisoners of war. The German Government also renounces repayment of expenses for soldiers of the Red Army interned in Germany. The Russian Government, for its part, renounces repayment of the sums Germany has derived from the sale of Russian Army material brought into Germany by these interned troops.

Clause 2.—Germany renounces all claims resulting from the enforcement of the laws and measures of the Soviet Republic as it has affected German nationals or their private rights or the rights of the German State itself, as well as claims resulting from measures taken by the Soviet Republic or its authorities in any other war against subjects of the German State or their private rights, provided that the Soviet Republic shall not satisfy similar claims made by any third State.

Clause 3.—Consular and diplomatic relations between Germany and the Federal Soviet Republic shall be resumed immediately. The admission of consuls to both countries shall be arranged by special agreement.

Clause 4.—Both Governments agree, further, that the rights of the nationals of either of the two parties on the other's territory as well as the regulation of commercial relations shall be based on the most-favourable nation principle. This principle does not include rights and facilities granted by the Soviet Government to another Soviet State or to any State that formerly formed part of the Russian Empire.

Clause 5.—The two Governments undertake to give each other mutual assistance for the alleviation of their economic difficulties in the most benevolent spirit. In the event of a general settlement of this question on an international basis, they undertake to have a preliminary exchange of views. The German Government declares itself ready to facilitate, as far as possible, the conclusion and the execution of economic contracts between private enterprises in the two countries.

Clause 6.—Clause 1, paragraph (b), and clause 4 of this agreement will come into force after the ratification of this document. The other clauses will come into force immediately.

Done in duplicate at Rapallo, April 16th, 1922.

CHICHESTER.

RATHENAU.

Over 400 bungalows and summer residential hotels on Long Island, New York's great sea-side resort, were destroyed by fire last month, and some 30,000 persons rendered temporarily homeless. Many people were overcome by smoke, but fortunately there were no fatalities. The damage is estimated at \$4,000,000.

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TOBACCO SMOKE.

INEFFECTIVE AS DISINFECTANT
IN THE MOUTH.

The disinfecting action of tobacco under conditions comparable with those found in the mouth and air passages, has recently been studied by an Italian investigator, Signor V. Puntoni. The results of his experiments, which were recorded in the *Annali d'Igiene*, may be summarised as follows:—

Signor Puntoni first endeavoured to determine the effect of tobacco smoke on the most common microbes, using impregnated tests of bacterial emulsions placed in a small glass box. The bacteria employed included those of meningitis, cholera, typhoid fever, and diphtheria, as well as the staphylococcus, the streptococcus, and Pfeiffer's bacillus. These varied in resistance but all were killed in five to thirty minutes.

In order to identify its ingredients the tobacco smoke was filtered through cotton-wool to remove those substances which make it opaque, and the products contained in the wash water were then separated by distillation. The different qualities of tobacco examined, including cigars, cigarettes, and pipe-tobacco, showed a power of disinfection about equal for the same weight. "Tuscan" cigars, which are composed of denicotinised tobacco, were as strongly disinfectant as ordinary cigars.

The filtered smoke (rendered transparent by filtering through compressed cotton) was found to retain a marked bactericidal action, although the process of filtration had entirely removed the nicotine. The bactericidal substances contained in the filtered smoke are soluble in water; one of these is formaldehyde, which distils over at 100 deg. Cent.

Unfortunately, the disinfectant action is less powerful in the smoker's mouth than in the test-tube. Signor Puntoni's experiments in this direction led him to conclude that at most there is comparatively mild germicidal effect produced after one has smoked a very large amount of tobacco. Moreover, this applies only to the less resistant germs such as those of cholera and meningitis. Those microbes having a resistance equal to that of the typhoid bacillus, or greater, cannot be destroyed by tobacco smoke. He also regards it as a grave mistake to suppose that the germicidal action of the smoke manifests itself in the respiratory passages as a result of inhaling the smoke.

COINS OF CRESSUS.

RARE STATERS FOUND AT SARDIN

Thirty gold "staters" of the reign of Cressus, the famous King of Lydia, belonging to the first series of gold coins ever minted in that country, have been discovered by American archaeologists in Anatolia, among the ruins of Sardis, the ancient capital of Lydia.

They date from the period between 561 B.C., when Cressus ascended the throne, and 546, when his capital was taken by Cyrus, King of Persia. The coins are in excellent condition, although some are a little worn. The only staters hitherto known to exist were in the British Museum, but only one is in good condition.

Dr. Leslie Shear, the archaeologist of Columbia University, who has brought the news of this discovery, describes the discovery of the coins in a small earthen vessel among the ruins of a tomb. It is thought that they were probably hidden there by a wealthy Lydian merchant during the siege of the city by Cyrus.

The coins are still in the possession of the finders at Sardis, where, according to Dr. Shear, they will have to remain pending a decision as to their ownership. The ruins lie in Ionia, the territory mandated to Greece by the Treaty of Sevres, which provided that in the case of such discoveries half should go to the museum in Constantinople and half should be retained by the finder.

The gold staters introduced by Cressus in place of the electrum (mixed gold and silver) coins of earlier reigns were issued in two standards, weighing respectively 8.40 grammes and 11.20 grammes (the gold louis of 20 francs contains 5.5 grammes, the sovereign 7.3 grammes of fine gold). The coins of Cressus hitherto known bear the heads of a lion and a bull and are oblong in shape.

CONSERVATIVE OLD
ENGLAND.

"Have we not heard enough of this 'conservative old England' argument?" asked Mr. Gordon Selfridge at the Exhibition of Commercial Display, which opened at the Horticultural Hall in mail week. The exhibition is in connection with effective window dressing, and Mr. Selfridge was referring to a remark made by Sir Woodman Burbidge that in window dressing America did things better than England. "If we know," said Mr. Selfridge, "that somebody is doing things better than we are, then the path is cut for us. We have only to equal them and then surpass them. It seems to me in this country—this very old country—we ought all to make up our minds to do everything better. If it means careful, thoughtful judgment before rushing into things it is admirable but if it means letting it alone because it is easier than conservatism, it is an unfortunate characteristic. London, as the greatest city in the world, should be in the foremost position of window dressing, otherwise it meant acknowledging inferiority mentally which nobody was willing to do. It was their duty to maintain the prestige of London."

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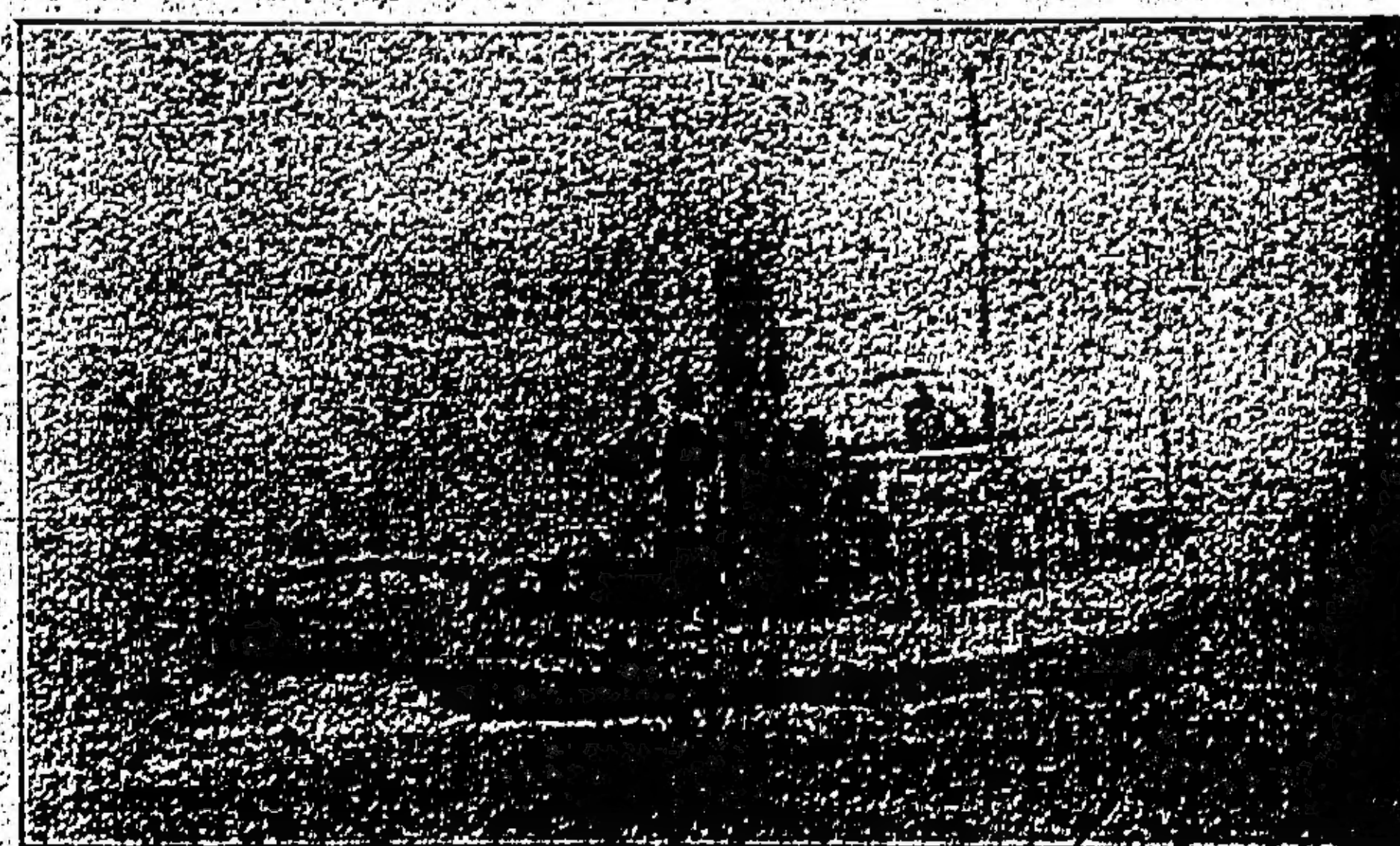
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SOUTH SEA STORIES.

"QUEEN" AND SUBJECT WHO ATE HIS NEIGHBOURS.

Miss Beatrice Grimshaw, who after fifteen years' sojourn in Polynesia arrived in London recently, confesses to an especial affection for islands, and thinks the very word island has a magical sound to all the British race. New Guinea, where she has made her home, is the island she loves best, but she has an intimate knowledge of many groups and solitary islands.

Talk about volcanoes, and she will tell you of lonely islands formed entirely of quiescent volcanoes where native communities have settled, in spite of the danger, because volcanic soil is the most fertile in the world. They live prosperously till the volcano awakens and pours out its streams of lava, and the natives seek what shelter they may by the sea. Such a tragedy will some day, she believes, overwhelm Rabaul, the town which the Germans built in their late New Guinea territory in a very dangerous position among several quiescent volcanoes. "Kilauea," she said to me, "will be wiped out some day."

She said she had been up many volcanoes and told about one in the New Hebrides which is always in action and which can always be seen from afar at sea, glowing in beauty at night. "It is only two or three thousand feet high," she said. "You can easily climb it and look down into the crater, which is half a mile across. The stones it throws up come up slowly and rise to an immense height, so you can always dodge them as they fall. The noise is terrific; you feel as if your head would split."

The white women in the South seas are of a fine type (continued Miss Grimshaw). They sacrifice so much to stay with their husbands. They will live in remote places among dangerous natives with no other white person within days of them, where there is no one to speak to, and the food is often bad and fever prevalent. Some of the women are wonderful.

THE "QUEEN" OF SOUTHERN ISLAND.

Then Miss Grimshaw told of a Mrs. Mahony, "Queen" of Sudest Island, who has ruled her island for forty years. She made all the natives on the island speak English by the simple expedient of decreeing that anyone who spoke a word of another language within her stockade should be run out. The island was too remote for the Government to help, and it knew she was quite competent to manage the cannibals, among whom she lived with her large family.

When she heard that one man had killed and was eating his neighbours, Mrs. Mahony set out alone on horseback, armed with a revolver and a riding whip in search of him. When she found him hiding under a pile of mats she thrashed him, tied him to her horse, took him back to her house, tied him to the leg of a bed and kept him there till the Government sent a vessel to take him. When she cruises about the islands in her trading schooner Mrs. Mahony dresses like a man but on shore she has a liking for handsome frocks.

New Guinea is one of the two grand-children of the British Empire, the colony of a colony. It is now admirably administered by Australia and what pleases Miss Grimshaw most is the great consideration for the welfare of the natives. She said she had been shocked to hear how the natives are treated in British East Africa, but nothing of the sort is allowed in New Guinea. If an employer is found seriously ill-treating his natives he is warned, and the warning is repeated if necessary, and for a third offence the planter loses his license to employ native labour. This practically meant that he has to leave the island. Cases of ill-treatment are rare, but there has been enough to show that strict regulations are necessary.

STAMPING OUT CANNIBALISM.

The people of New Guinea used all to be cannibals, but the practice is being stamped out; the process of reformation beginning at the coast and gradually working inland. Once a native gives up the practice he does not return to it. Indeed, he is ashamed to acknowledge he has ever eaten a man. "He says, 'I never did; it was the people next door.'"

The Governor of New Guinea is Judge Murray, a man as upright and brilliant as his brother, Professor Gilbert Murray. He is far-sighted, and he holds the balance evenly between the whites and the blacks. The Government has successfully kept alcohol from the blacks, who never even learned to like it. They impose a tax of from ten shillings to a pound on every native, and it is paid cheerfully. All the money is spent on the natives themselves—on schools, doctors, and so on. Australia is not a wealthy country, but the colonials are adaptable and they achieve excellent results with the means at their disposal.

The natives are very intelligent and have very "stiff" characters. They are worth preserving as a race, and Australia is determined to preserve them. The Government does not now allow them to wear clothes except when they live near the whites, because experience shows that their native undress is the healthiest style.

Miss Grimshaw said it was really extraordinary to see the devout worshippers at a Roman Catholic service without a shred of clothing among them, but the ordinance was wise. Then she told of the magnificent work done by the Roman Catholic missionaries in these islands, the men without any domestic ties who penetrate farther into the interior than any others, who devote their whole lives to their work, and "don't care where they die." It was wonderful, she said, how the natives respond to their appeal.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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A POINT TO THE "WETS."

LIQUOR SOLD IN U.S. SHIPS.

New York, June 11th.

Anti-Prohibitionists all over the country are finding much enjoyment in the discovery of an enterprising Congressman, Mr. Gallivan, of Massachusetts, that, in order to induce Americans to travel in American ships, the Government is obliged to disregard its own laws and permit the sale of intoxicating liquors under the American flag.

Rising in the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Gallivan produced a wine list furnished to passengers of the *President Pierce*, one of the largest vessels of the United States Shipping Board in the Transatlantic trade.

"Here, now," he cried, "I protest against the bare-faced hypocrisy of the Government in appropriating money to enforce prohibition legislation, and at the same time violating its own laws on its own ships the moment they get outside the three-mile limit."

Simultaneously with these revelations the newspapers print correspondence between Mr. August Busch, president of the Anheuser-Busch Company, one of the largest brewing firms in the country, who recently travelled to Europe in an American liner, the *George Washington*, and the Government. Finding that liquor was sold openly on board the vessel, Mr. Busch wrote an indignant letter to the President pointing out that, having spent \$3,000,000 in converting his breweries in order to comply with the Prohibition Act, he now finds the United States Government itself selling liquor in defiance of the law. The letter was referred by President Harding to Mr. Lasker, head of the United States Shipping Board, whose reply is significant:—

"I believe I do not speak indiscreetly when I say that so long as foreign ships can enter United States ports serving liquor, the lack of that privilege might be the determining factor in the life or death of the American merchant marine." Mr. Lasker admits that the Attorney-General of the last Administration ruled that the prohibition laws applied to all ships under the American flag wherever situated, but he states that the counsel of the Shipping Board holds the opposite view. —Times.

POPULATION OF EUROPE.

Sir L. Chiozza Money, writing in the *Western Morning News*, says:—"The new Europe contains over five hundred million people. So quickly does its population multiply that the war losses, frightful as they were have merely checked the rapid growth. Most of the European nations, although not France, and probably not Russia, have made increase despite the war. Our own population is now over 47,500,000 as against 46,000,000 in 1914; Germany, area for area, has grown; Italy numbers 40,000,000. France, on the other hand, steadily wanes; she is now with the people of Alsace-Lorraine, a smaller nation than she was in 1911 without Alsace-Lorraine. At her present rate of retrogression she will number only 31,000,000 in 1950, as compared with her present 39,000,000."

THE LABOUR LAWS.

Reverting to the labour laws of New Guinea, which ensure the natives being well fed and cared for, and which leave them free to work on any plantation they choose. Miss Grimshaw said that there was a strong party which was anxious to have these regulations relaxed. If that happened the native labourers would fall into a state of servitude. This element would welcome the removal of Judge Murray. It is significant that all the missionaries of all the religious denominations in New Guinea have passed a vote of the strongest confidence in Judge Murray, and have sent a message to the Australian Government.

When asked what would be the future of the New Guinea natives, Miss Grimshaw said it was a matter of conjecture, but they were a fine race and excellent workers, and she hoped they would live to develop the country for natives and whites alike. In the school they are taught to read and write, but the teaching is strongly on the technical side, boat-building, carpentry, and things like that. The girls are taught a little cooking and how to keep their homes better and to feed their children properly. But children are not very popular in New Guinea. Small families are the rule, and except among the Christians, there is a good deal of infanticide.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SANDAKAN	via SWATOW	"HINSANG"	Wednesday, 2nd Aug.	Noon.
BANGKOK	via SWATOW	"KWAISANG"	Wednesday, 2nd Aug.	Noon.
ROBE	via HOIHOW	"NAMSANG"	Thursday, 3rd Aug.	D.L.
HAIPHONG	via HOIHOW	"MINGSANG"	Thursday, 3rd Aug.	D.L.
TIENSIN	via SWATOW	"CHIPSANG"	Friday, 4th Aug.	Noon.
TSINGTAU	via SWATOW	"KWONGSANG"	Friday, 4th Aug.	Noon.
MANILA	via SWATOW	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 4th Aug.	3 p.m.
TSINGTAU	via SWATOW	"TUNGSHING"	Tuesday, 8th Aug.	Noon.
TSINGTAU	via SHANGHAI	"WAISHING"	Friday, 11th Aug.	Noon.
& NINGPO	via SHANGHAI	"YATSHING"	Tuesday, 8th Aug.	Noon.
BANGKOK	via SWATOW	"LAISANG"	Saturday, 19th Aug.	3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA				

CALCUTTA LINE—This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Swatow and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

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HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BORNEO LINE—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 3,000 tons steamers, "HINSANG" and "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken up through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datta.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

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s.s. "LAISANG" will be despatched on or about Saturday, 19th Aug., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

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OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Leave Hongkong
"GLENADR"	15th August
"GLENARIFFE"	30th August

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Discharge
"GLENBEG"	4th Aug.	LONDON, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & HAMBURG.
"GLENSHANE"	23rd Aug.	GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
"GLENLUCE"	2nd Sept.	GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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S.S. "CITY OF CAMBRIDGE" ... 3rd Aug. ... Havre, London, Antwerp & Hamburg.
S.S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" ... 26th Aug. ... Havre, London, Antwerp & Hamburg.
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S.S. "MUMBAI" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th August.
S.S. "TELEMACHUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th August.
S.S. "CITY OF BAGDAD" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th August.
Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

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SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA ... "CORDILLERE" ... 10,000 ... On or about 4th Aug.
MARSEILLES, via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ, PORT SAID ... "AMAZONE" ... 11,000 ... On or about 18th Aug.
MARSEILLES, via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ, PORT SAID ... "ANGOR" ... 15,000 ... On or about 1st Sept.
MARSEILLES, via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ, PORT SAID ... "ANDRE LEON" ... 22,000 ... On or about 8th Aug.
MARSEILLES, via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ, PORT SAID ... "AMBOISE" ... 18,000 ... On or about 22nd Aug.
MARSEILLES, via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ, PORT SAID ... "CORDILLERE" ... 11,000 ... On or about 5th Sept.

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HAIPHONG ... Capt. J. B. Thomson ... Tuesday, 5th Aug., at 1 p.m.

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S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 4th Aug.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

S.S. "KOSUI MARU" ... on or about 4th Aug.

For further particulars, please apply to—

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S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SICILIA"	6,702	19th Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SARDINIA"	4,680	16th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"JEIPORE"	5,318	29th Aug.	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,092	30th Aug.	do.
"NOVARA"	8,550	13th Sept.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	10,818	27th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	8,987	11th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DONGOLA"	8,055	25th Oct.	do.
"KEYBER"	9,000	8th Nov.	do.
"KANTON"	7,000	22nd Nov.	do.
"KARWALA"	9,000	6th Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	20th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"PLASSY"	7,300	3rd Jan. 1923	do.

BRITISH INDIA APCAR SAILINGS

"JAPAN" ... 6,083 ... 3rd Aug., 2 p.m. ... Calcutta via Singapore & Penang.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"St. ALBANS" ... 4,000 ... 3rd Aug., 11 a.m. ... (Mauritius, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne, S. Calla Sandakan.)

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"SICILIA" ... 4,680 ... 4th Aug., 4 p.m. ... Shanghai only.
"EASTERN" ... 4,000 ... 7th Aug. ... Kobe & Yokohama.
"GREGORY APCAR" ... 4,849 ... 8th Aug. ... Shanghai & Kobe.
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All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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"CANAL MARU" ... Tuesday, 22nd Aug.
BOMBAY, COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE
"HONOLULU MARU" ... Tuesday, 8th Aug.
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"SUMATRA MARU" ... Thursday, 29th Sept.

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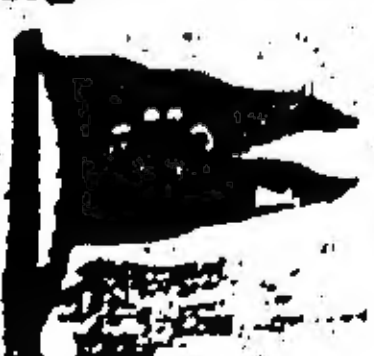
"KALIO MARU" ... Every Sat. days, Noon.
or
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Thursday, 19th Aug.
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY
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HONGKONG	"CHANGCHOW"	On 3rd Aug., D.L.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KAIKONG"	On 3rd Aug., D.L.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SUICHANG"	On 3rd Aug., 9 a.m.
SWATOW & AMOY	"KINGCHOW"	On 5th Aug., 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG"	On 5th Aug., 4 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LIANGCHOW"	On 8th Aug., 3 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KAYING"	On 8th Aug., 3 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 8th Aug., 4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 10th Aug., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"KANCHOW"	On 12th Aug., 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 12th Aug., 4 p.m.

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S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" ... Sept. 13th ... Oct. 6th.
S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" (formerly "GOLDEN STATE")
S.S. "PRESIDENT WILSON" ... Oct. 4th ... Oct. 26th.
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